WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1876.

# CAPITAL TOPICS

CALEB MARSH ON THE STAND BE MEETS CLYNER FACE TO FACE GRANDINA GIBSBN, WHERE WAS SHE?

IT WAS THE SAME OLD STALE HOW HE RUINED THE SECRETARY

CALEB'S STORY OF HIS OWN CRIMB

OF THE EMMA MINE CASE

SOME INTERESTING PACTS DEVELOPED HOW GEN. SCHENCK WAS CONCERNED

. DETAILS OF THE SPENCER INVESTIGATION

Everything Faverable to the Senater

#### Shylock on the Stand.

The rub Committee on the Judiciary met last might at the rooms of Hon. Eppa Huston, No. 1103 G street. It consisted of Mr. Hunton, Mr. Lynde and Mr. G. F. Hear. Mr. Marsh was gought to the stand. He is a dapper-looking. to thirty-eight years of age, with a squirt of youth n the business look of his face. He is about five eet ten inches high, and would impress the barepose, and "can't" under excitement. He reminds one of the charming Mrs. Gilfiory, who gets her remark in the wrong place, and mixes French, Italian, English and American. He sears a long dark coat and dark vest, light pants makes him look like a frightened society man in a parade on St. Patrick's day. He is in appear. ance the quintessence of a man who has traveled and would rather stay home and dress and behave otherwise-an unhappy husband. Happy ne, who himself and Clymer did absent, And yet is gladly back;

And still would tain be elsewhere now. He was not at all Pindaric or otherwise postical last night. He was III at ease. To speak after his eath was read and heard, he was not happy in the delivery of his speech. He was at times and the XX. He had nothing further to say. Re-doubled and twisted, and backed and filled He wriggled and squirmed, and, like the sel in the fable, was caught at last. He said, in addition to his former testimony, as follows:

He remitted first to the first Mrs. Belknap. At the funeral Mrs. Howers assumed charge. He maid remittances to Gen. Belknap one or times in New York. He paid the money. amount in mency in his office; could not trust a clerk to go get it, and went and got it himself and paid it; never mentioned reasons; supposed Gen. Belknap knew it came from Fort Sill; never discussed that question. Helknap never knew from him the source. His dealings were entirely with women. He knew it would disgrace Belknap if discovered, and that is why he was so private in sending "presents" to Mrs. B. He had no idea that it did not accord with the penular view of honor between gentlemen. He dealings that might ruin her And yet this evasive Shylock, who held the traders at Fort Sill by the throat, now refuses to tell what he knows, except that he has a very convenient memory, doubtful in capacity, even under cath, and that he has taken advantage of the necessities of a firm indebted to him for safety from bankruptey, two weak women and a brokenbearted husband, he freely and gloatingly admits, while in the same breath he proclaims him-self an honest man-though under immunity from the penitentiary, which his testimony shows

# Arrears of Pensions.

Mr. Rice's bill, granting arrears of pensions, is substantially the same bill reported by General Hurk at the last session, with some verbal changes, and makes all pensions of the war o 1861 date from the death or disability of the party on whose ecount the pention secrues, and extends the time for applications to 1880.

Nominations. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday: John A. Bentley, of Wisconsin, to be Commissioner of Pensions, vice Gill, resigned: Frederick C. Godfrey, of Michigan, to be agent for the Indians of Mescalero Apache agency, New Mexico. Postmasters - Daniel Harker, Wilton Junction, Jowa: Albert T. Streeter, Calumet, Mich.; E. G. DeWolfe, Findiay, Obio, Jeseph M. Cavis, Stockton, California; Baniel Choafe, San Diego, California.

# "George" and His Divide-

"Gentleman George" appeared before the sub-Committee on the Judiciary last night, and testi-fied that he did not give any of the fortune he received from the Kentucky railroad of which he was president and the widow and children over was president and the widow and children over whose interests he president to anylody but himself and Mr. Hansom. He said that of the \$143,000 he collected he paid Mr. Hansom \$10,000 or \$15,000 he collected he paid Mr. Hansom \$10,000 or \$15,000 hittle difference, and kept the rest nimssif. He proved it to his own satisfaction by his own books, which showed he was a good majority in the matter, because he voted so well in his own favor. And yet this same George has been howling for economy, while his railroad and widow and children wards suffer. It he were in Congress he would make the welkin ring with a demand for the discharge of half the clerks in the Department. Oh, occupe! How could you? Mr. Pendicton opposes a third term. The Austin-Topolovampo Pacific Survey.

A. K. Ower, civil engineer, was heard by the House Committee on Pacific Railroads yesterday morning in behalt of House bill 218. Mr. Owen's argument was to urge upon the committee the importance of taking a step to make our manufactures inter-dependent with the tropical groceries, fruits, wood, &c., and with the tin and other ores of Mexice. Our importations from Cubs amount to \$163,000,000 annually, while our Cube amount to \$103,000,000 annually, while our exports to that island are but \$55,000,000. The population of the West Indicatequal 4,000,000, and they export \$250,000,000 worth of sugars, spices, woods, a. Bicaiso can furnish us at less cost every article we receive from the West Indies, Harill and Central America, and our manufactures are so varied and so much needed by the \$2,000,000 people in Mexico that when we have rail communication with her interior and coast our exports will more than bulance the trapical productions we need he exchange. Every statesman on this committee will study these facts.

It is to the interest of his whole country and to on this committee will study these facts.
It is to the interest of his whole country and to
the betefit of this continent that he does so.
Abbe Domeocch, the historian of the French Invarion writes. "Behind the Mexican Expedition
there were more than an Empire to find, a nation
to save, markets to create, thousands of millions
to develop; there was a world tributary to France,
happy to submit to our sympathetic inflience or to develop; there was a world tributary to France, happy to submit to our sympathetic influence, to receive their supplies for us, and to accribe to us their recurrection to the political and social life of a civilized people." That which Franco failed to accomplish by war remains for the United States to achieve by the resources of peace, and the gentlemen of this committee are asked to authorize the Secretary of War to make a preliminary survey of the Austin-Topolovampo Pacific route as a step toward this end.

Mr. Owen gave a statistical description of Mexico, its resources, its interior and foreign trade, and a bicurresque defail of its capital and the hospitality of its people, Mr. Owen having traveled five thousand milis through the country, meetly on horseback. Humboldt, writing in 1892, says: "Mexico is one of the neest cities ere built by European." He had successively and within a short time visited Lima. Mexico, Philadelphia, Paris, Rome, Naples and the largest cities of Germany, and yet, on comparing the impressions made by them, he says Mexico had left on his mind a recollection of distinguishing grandeur superior to the others.

# Stencer Investigation.

The Senate Privileges and Elections Commitsee continued the Spencer investigation to day. Robert Barber's examination was concluded. He swore that no improper use was made of the acco taken by himself and others to pay the exsoot taken by himself and others to pay the expenses of a trip to Lowndes county six months before Spencer's election. Also, that the Courthouse Legislature was organized for the general interests of the party, and not merely for the object of electing Spencer. All the Republicans were in lawor of Spencer anyhow. Witness was a Republican, and a friend of Spencer, but opposed the organization of the Courthouse Inguislature. Edmund R. Mitchell, formerly cashier of the First National bank of Montgomery, Ala, and now a member of the Logislature, was next examined. He testified that Mr. Spencer and J. J. Winds came into the bank together, and made deamined. He testified that Mr. Spencer and J. J. Hinds came into the back togother, and made deposits on the 10th of November, 1872, and that they both drew out their balances on the 5th of December, which was the day after Spencer's election by the joint convention of the two Houses of the Legislature. Witness submitted a transcript of the respective

necounts of Spencer, Hinds and Whiting, from weigh it appeared that prior to the election Spencer bad drawn out \$1,500, Hinds \$100 and Whiting \$20 in all. Hinds' balance was \$2,600, and Spencer's was several thousand dollars more. Winces further tenified that on the find of January, 1874, Hinds brought to the bask awo drafts draws by him for \$1,000 each, one on Spencer at Washington city, and the otheren some hotelizeper in Washington, whose name he did not remember, and that these drafts were collected by the bank and the proceeds paid to Hinds. On cross-cramination the witness admitted that he had been

INDICTED IN THE CIRCUIT COURT at Montgemery for perjury.

Question, Is not one of the counts of the indistment that you committed perjury by making the
same statements concerning these drafts that
you have now made to this committee?

The question was objected to, and, after some The question was objected to, and, after some argument, the objection was sustained, on the ground that the question would open up a side issue not relevant to this investigation. William H, Hunter was then called by the prosecution. He testified that he was a member of the Courthouse Legislature; was nominated and elected as Spencer's friend, and voted for him. The Courthouse Legislature was not errapined merely to

house legislature was not orranized merely to SECULE STREER'S ALECTION or to advance the interests of any one individual. The 'motive was to secure for the Republican party all the fruits of thewictory it has gained by honestly carrying the Alabama State election. The Democratic Secretary of State had given certificates of election to Democrate who had not been elected from Alarcy and Barbour counties to the Senate and the House, and this action threatened to give the Democrate a majority in the Legislature, to which they were not entitled. The witness was arked whether January Mauli, a celered member of the Legislature, had not told him that he (Alauli) had received money for voting for Spencer. He replied that while traveling nome by railroad the Saturday after the Senaterial election Mauli showed him an envelope, and said there were twenty, five dollars is it; but Mauli did not say that this money came from Spencer. Adjourned. Spencer. Adjourned.

#### Emma Mine Investigation-

Ex-Senator Stewart was again before the Com-mittee on Foreign Affairs to-day in relation to the Emma mine. It appeared from his testimony that after the negotiation was made with Albert Grant for putting the stock on the market, it was agreed that Gen. Schenck should have some of it. he having said he had money and would like to invest. He gave a circumstantial account of the appoint ment of directors of the company, and re-marked that it was not by acquiring any interest that Gen. Schenck became a director. The salary was \$1,500, and Gen. Schenck has time to attend to the businers. He had no knowledge as to to the businers. He had no knowledge as to whether the General padd for the stock himself, but supposed that Parke had arranged to carry stock for him. He could not, however, state in what war. The witness read from Lyan's testimony to the

The witness read from Lyan's testimony to the effect that Stewart urged nim to consolidate his claim with the California Company, as that company had a capital of ten mitilose, and Lyan could have a large interest in the shares; and, further, that there were shares whough to give witnesses and jurners enough all round to influence a pending suit at Salt Lake. This the witness

PRONOUNCED UNQUALIFIEDLY UNTRUE.

He did not think he recommended such consoildation, although he would have been favorable
to it, provided a sufficient litle could have been
shown by the California Company. The witness
also denied other statements made by Lyon, including the one that Stewart thought the mine
was exhausted. Stewart read further from the
record of Lyon's testimony. He told Lyon he
was willing to authorize the sale of the mine, but
would not agree to its being sold on a sham agreement. He wanted a regular bone fide sale. He
(Stewart) gave Mr. Parke authority to sell the
mine for what he pleased, and he would agree to
any reasonable contract, but he would not take
any chances. He demanded a bone fide sale for
a definite amount of cash and stock. He did not
say that it should not be sold unless he got
\$560,000. He went through the record of Mr.
Lyon's evidence, and denied many of his principal charges. He particularly dwelt on the contract with Mr. Lyon, whereby he was to drop his
litigation for one third of the proceeds, and assign
his rights to the company to make a clean title,
and then to receive the option of one eighth of
the proceeds of the sale of the mine over \$1,002,000,
and if the proceeds over that were less than
\$500,000 Lyon was to take that in full settlement
of his claim. The commissions, or English
"pulls," as they called them, were demanded by
all the bankers and nearly everybody with whom
they came in connection. Mr. Fahnestock, of
Jay Cooke & Co., demanded % on the sale.
"Pulls" were also paid to Baron Grant, Lewis &
Sons and others. Coates and Hankiey, the parties who indroduced them to

demanded £10,000 for the introduction, but it was not paid.

Air. McCulloch, of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., did not want his pariners to go into it, but Fahnestock did. Fahnestock objected to Pules-

Fahnestock did. Fahnestock objected to Paleston; said he was a lool, ac.

Mr. Stewart remarked that nobody handled any of the money till Lyon was sent for and consulted. Lyon seemed anxious to get some money and drop litigation. He (Stewart) formerly believed strongly in the merite of Lyon's claim for one third interest until Lyon came to him in answer to letters and telegrams. Parke had never had any confidence in Lyon's claim, and he (Stewart) felt satisfied that it was wrong, after the consultation reterred to. If Lyon had gone on with the litigation it would have been all right, but he seemed very anxious to drop it.

The 445 Mc referred to by Lyon to go into the Tressury for paying divisories was uto ore shipments to the old company. Parke who had charge of the account, turned it over to the new company. pany. He thought Baron Grant paid Jay Cooke, Ma-

He thought Baron Grant paid Jay Cooke, McCollech & Co. the Tip per cent. on five million demanded by Mr. Fannestock. He did not think they carned the money. In fact he was surprised at the amount of money they had to pay to numbers of people in England. Puleston did not get his £10,000, though he tried hard. In reply to the question why, in a letter, Mr. Parke spoke of Lyon's claim as formidable. Mr. Stewart said he, as Lyon's attorney, had fought it so hard that it was formidable at one time, out that when he finally learned the character of his client be changed his opinion. He denied Lyon's statement that they gave General Schenik five hundred shares of stock, Mr. Parke guaranteeing that they should be worth £20 each in six wonths, and that they were put down as cash. He said and that they were put down as cash. He said that statement

that statement

WAS UTTERLY FALSE.

He said it was also untrue that, as Lyon stated, the mine was to be sold to \$1,500,000, and that he (Lyot) was to have \$500,000. He denied that he had teld Lyon that Wm.Lent was paid £12,000, and that he (Stewart) and Lent were unfriendly. Lent and he were friends. Lent told him in San Francisco that he received some small amount of money, but he had fogotten how much, and never taiked with Lyon about it. He did not say to Hiram A. Jonnson that, knowing as he did the uncertainties of mining at best, he would not, in his position as Senator, become a director or couple himself with the sale of any mine. He had been a mining alleyer, owner or mine director for filteen years, and said that it was a common thing for officials in his country to become directors or owners of mines.

The witness devoted his time yesterday mainly to an embhatic denial of many of the main points of Lyon's testimony, and to show that General Schenck was an awayer of stock lone. Sefect the

The witness deveted his time yesterday mainly to an embatic denial of many of the main points of Lyon's testimony, and to show that General Schenck was an owner of stock long before the organization of the company, and that he did not become a director until after the sale of the mine. He said it could not be true that Baron Grant went into the sffair mainly on the statement that General Schenck was a director, for the reason that General Schenck was a director, for the said that General Schenck's was a director, for the said that General Schenck's name was first suggested after the mine was bought; that there was no rearon for the oppressions that were heaped upon General Schenck, because he was not a party to the affair until long after the mine was sold. He was a rockholder long before, but not a director, and that his name was not even sugersted before the sale. Bir. Stewart was emphatic and even enthusiastic in the idea that Gen. Schenck was dragged in by the sub-equent party in interest for his name's sake. The committee fielded around till three, and then informally adjusted that the committee-room all day, muttering doubts as to whether Mr. Stewart would tamper with his written testimony. Perhaps Lyon was like the tiger in his lair, thinking that everybody else was a lair.

# Post-Tradership Investigation.

John S. Evans was rees lied before the Commit-tee on Expenditures in the War Department yes-terday, and explained that General Rice did not personally introduce him to the Secretary of W. . but had an interview with the Secretary the day before the witness called on the Secretary in relation to the tradership at Fort Sill.

Dr. Bradford testified that in March or February, 1571, he made application for a tradership at
D. A. Russell or any other post. He met B. D.
Peck, a cierk in the Treasury Department, and
had a conversation with him on the subject. To
enable him to secure the appointment, he procured the recommendation of Senator Hamlin
and other members of the Maine delegation.
Peck said he had a friend, Hawkins Taylor, who
had intimate relations with the Secretary of
War, and could no doubt secure the appointment.
He was introduced to Taylor, who afterward said
the Secretary would like to see him. The witness accordingly called on the Secretary, who
asked him what he wanted. He told him. The
Secretary mentioned that he had been altitle
love in his business. The witness wrote an explanatory letter. Seeing Hawkins Taylor afterward, the latter informed him that he had procured the appointment, and produced it. The
witness called on Peck, and handed him e200 to
give to Taylor. Transference and Parket 10. 14 before the witness called on the Secretary in repianatory letter. Sceing Hawkins Taylor atterward, the latter informed him that he had procured the appointment, and produced it. The wincers called on Peck, and handed him \$200 to give to Taylor. The witness gave Pēck \$10. He entered hito an agreement to give Taylor \$1,000 a year so long as he remained at the post. Taylor promised to keep him there. Taylor said he would consent to give Peck \$100 more. This is the \$100 Taylor raid he returned. The witness procured the appointment of post-trader at Fort Craig, but it was taken away from him, through the influence of Taylor, after he had made arrangements for goods, and given to Bonifisto Chaves, a brother of the then Delegals from New Mexico. During the examination the witness said that the Secretary of War informed him that though Hawkins Taylor had recommended him, he took it on himself to inquire if any appointments should be made. The witness

INFORMED THE SECRETARY that Taylor was his agent, and was receiving compensation for his services. The Secretary said he knew nothing about agent, but made it a point to examine the qualifications of applicants for himself. It was after this that he received the appointment. The witness slid that he sent a man named C. C. Corgawell to interview the Secretary after he (the witness) had been removed. They had a stormy time. The Secretary remarked that he removed Bradford (See Fourth Page.)

# FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

DISTRICT MATTERS IN THE SENATE ELECTORAL VOTE COUNTING SYSTEM

LIVELY DEBATE ON THE QUESTION

GIVING MONEY FOR ELECTION PURPOSES ARCUNG THE POINT IN THE BOUSE

MR. COX MAKES A FUNNY SPEECH

SENATE. WEDNESDAY, March 22, 1876. A large number of petitions were presented praying the prohibition of the manufacture and ale of intexicating

Liquons in the District of Columbia and the Territories. District of Co Mr. WINDOM presented the memorial of 400 citizens of Minnesota in favor of the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement. Commerce. Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Post

Offices, reported the House annual post-route Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the petition of John G. and Anthony Comstock. Mr. WRIGHT, from the same committee, reported adversely on the petitions of Alonzo Sny-der, Margaret E. Given and others. Also, favorably, from the same committee, a bill for the relief of Anderson & White. bill for the relief of Anderson & White.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wis, from the same committee, reported favorably a bill for the relief of Batter. Miller & Co., of Celumbus.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to return to the Japanese Government the balance of the

DAPANESE INDEMNITY FUND. Mr. BOOTH, from the Committee on Public Air. BOOTH, from the Committee on Fable Lands, reported favorably the bill granting the right of way for wagon-roads over the Blue mountains of Oregon.

Mr. McDONALD, from the same committee, reported bill confirming to the State of Fiorida the swamp and overflowed lands granted by act of 1800.

of 1850, Mr. JCNES, of Fla., reported from the Com-mittee on Claims a bill for the relief of James M. Parker, of Cleveland.

Mr. CAPERTON, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on various private All the adverse reports from the Committee on All the adverse reports from the Committee on Claims were concurred in.

Mr. BOGY introduced a bill for the relief of persecs in the Northwest and Indian Territory to whom the Government confirmed lands. Private Land Claims.

Mr. DORSEY introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, amending the act incorporating the

Also, bill to amend section 4723 of the Revised Statutes. Military Affairs.

Mr. BRUCE Satroduced a bill to provide for the payment of bounties to colored soldiers and sailort and their heirs. Military Affairs.

Mr. WRIGHT introduced a bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors in the Territories. Referred to the Committee on Territories. Referred to the Committee on Territories also of intextenting liquors in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill to establish a poet reture in California. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. Mr. GORDON introduced a bill to declare the true intent and meaning of section 1209 of the Revised Statutes. Military Affairs.

The following bills were passed:

Senate bill for the relief of the heirs of Major D. C. Smith.

House joint resolution granting the rights and benefits of the Soldfert Bount to John News. Y. M. C. A. OF WASHINGTON

D. C. Smith.

House joint resolution granting the rights and
benefits of the Soldiers Home to John News.

House bill for the sale of the arsenal and lot at
Stomington, Conn., with an amendment requiring
the advertisement to be inserted thirty days before the arise. ore the sale,
The unfinished business—being the bill to pro-

COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE and the decision of questions arising thereon-was Mr. MORTON said he would ask the Senate to remain is session to-day until this matter was disposed of.

Mr. EDMUNDS suggested that the Senator had better say to-morrow, as there was another matter which ought to be disposed of to-day.

Mr. SARGENT gave botice that as soon as the pending measure was disposed of he would move to preced with the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. to proceed with the consular and diplomatic ap-propriation bill.

Mr. WHYTE then took the moor on the elec-toral bill, and read from authorities to sustain the position heretolore assumed by him, that the Constitution lodged the sole power to count the electoral vote in the hands of the President of the Senate. He quoted from the remarks of Mr. Toucey, Mr. Benjamin and Mr. Henry Winter-Davis as to the jurisdiction of the President of the Senate in this matter. Mr. Why was maintained that all the long line of authorities from which he read were to the effect that the Senate and the House had no power whatever over the count-

HE WARNED CONGRESS HE WARNED CONGRESS
not to tamper with this matter. In the course
of his remarks Mr. W. referred to the assertion
of Mr. Thurkman that it passed his (Mr. T.'s)
comprehension how any one could imagine that
the Constitution put this power into the hands of
the President of the Senate. Mr. W. said this
idea had entered the brain of greater men than
he. idea had entered the brain of greater men than he.

Mr. THURMAN said he had not meant in what he said to offend the sensitiveness of any one. In the power which had been claimed as resting in the hands of the President of the Senate he did not see how you could separate the ministerial from the judicial function. He commented on the views of Mr. Winter Davis, which had been quoted from by Mr. Whyrz, and expressed his inability to see the force of the argument. ment.
Mr. JOHNSTON said the electoral college

air. JOHNSTON said the electoral college was just as much a constitutional body as the Sepate or House. It was equally recognized by the Constitution, and we were bound to acknowledge this fact. He said when the Government was formed the same inequality in the population of the States existed as now, and it was known that this inequality would exist as long as the United States lasted. The representation given THE SMALLER STATES THE SMALLER STATES
in the electoral college was for their protection, and this feet should not be lost sight of. The framers of the Constitution intended that the President and Vice President should be elected by the people and by the States. If we go outside of this in any plan that we adopt we go outside of this in any plan that we adopt we go outside of this in any plan that we adopt we go outside of this in any plan that we adopt we go outside of the Constitution and depart from our republican institutions. He objected to the reference of any question growing out of the electoral voice to the Supreme Court, a tribunal, he said, removed as far as possible from the people. He thought you might just as well refer to the foreign infiniters in this city.

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. Journston it was rejected—syes, 11; noes, 30.

Mr. Johnston it was rejected—ayas, 11; noes, 29.
The amendment of Mr. Coores was then rejected—ayes 13; noes, 25.

Mr. Max EY moved an amendment that in the event of the two Houses failing to agree as to which return shall be counted, then the presiding officer of the Senate shall decide which return shall be counted.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he did not consider, in a legal or a constitutional sense, that the President of the Senate was the presiding officer of either House when they were assembled for the counting of the electoral vote. He said it had happened, and undoubtedly would happen again, that the President of the Senate would be a candidate for President or Vice President, and it was

WHONG IN PRINCIPLE

to give to him the power to decide which vote to give to him the ports should be cast.

Mr. MERRIMON said he could not vote for the smeadment, because the powers it proposed to conier upon the President of the Senate, he believed, was vested in the two Houses of Conbelieved, was vested in the two Horses of Congress.

Mr. BUENSIDE took the view that it would be wise to refer all the electoral returns to the Supreme Court, either as a court or as a board of arbitration, the court having the power to examine them and summon witnesses it necessary, and then when the two Houses assembled to hear the vote counted the Supreme Court could hand in the revised returns to the President of the Sanate. He expressed the pleasure which he felt at seeing that this question had been discussed in an entirely non-partisan spirit.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he could not vote for the amendment of the Senator from Texas, [Mr. MAREV.] because he would be unwilling to put any such power in the bands of any one man, no matter how exalted his character. He expressed also his strong dissent from the wiews of the any such power in the hands of any one man, no matter how exalted his character. He expressed also his strong dissent from the views of the Senator from Maryland, [Mr. WHYTE.]

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he had the other day feen inclined to favor the proposition contained in the amendment of the Senator from Texas, but on reflection he had become satisfied that, on account of the frequent contingency of the presiding efficer of the Senate being interested in

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION, it would not be wise or expedient to intrust to him the power of decision in cases of a disputed vote of a State. His proposition to refer disputed votes to the Unief Justice of the Supreme Court, the presiding officer of the Senate and the Speaker of the House had seemed to meet with more approval than any other proposition which had been offered, and he should recew it when the hi was reported to the Senate.

Mr. SARGENT said he hoped that something might be done to prevent a contingeory not at all unlikely to happen, and which would be fraught with great danger. He thought he would import the pending amendment, because he had heard none as yet proposed which he thought better. Any presiding officer of the Senate who would corruptly decide in his own interest would be placed in the same category as Judas leastrict, and the obloquy which would fall upon him would be such, in the event of of his deciding unjustly, that the incentive would be for him to decide honestly and lairly.

Mr. EDRUNDS said he had always been THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

#### taught that it was best never to trust to one man the decision of a question in which he was PERSONALLY INTERESTED.

Mr. SARGENT said it sould be provided that, in the sweat of the President of the Senate receiving any electoral votes for President or Vice President, he should resign his effice, and a new President of the Senate elected in advance of the time for the counting of the electoral vote.

Mr. WRIGHT expressed his belief that, after all, it was best to take the bill just as it was. He thought it would occur very rarely that the two Houses could not agree. Where this would occur it wend be only by mismanagement or improper conduct on the part of the State efficers. It might and would be unfortunate that the State should lose its vote, but this was better than to enter upon doubtful legislation. He was opposed to going outside of the two Houses of Con-

pered to geing outside or the two and not consent that any one mas should be anthorized by statue that any one mas should be anthorized by statute law to designate who should be President of the United States, for the Constitution prescribes who shall designate the President.

Mr. HOWE did not mean to impugn any man's good faith or his hereatly, but if this matter of a disputed vote was left to the President of the Senate, if he was a Republican he would count the Republican vote, and if he was a Democrathe would count THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

Everyone knows this. What we want is a form of procedure. If the this to a horse is in doubt it has to be determined judicially after the hearing of witnesses. But here it is proposed to let one man estile the gravest question, affecting the whole people of the country, and without having any evidence whatsoever.

Mr. UAMERON, of Pa., in reply to Mr. Howz, said he believed that sometimes a man would at according to his conscience, and give the benefit of the doubt to his adversaries. It had happened recently in a case here (Mr. Pinchack's) that severevral Senators on this side had given the benefit of a doubt to their adversaries.

Mr. EDMUNDS. We gave the benefit of a certainty to our adversaries.

Mr. CAMERON said the always believed in giving the benefit of a doubt to your friends, but he believed it not at all impossible that the President of the Senate, even if a candidate for President of the Senate, even if a candidate for President of the United States, would act homorably and fairly.

Mr. Ma XEV thought it was very remarkable.

Mr. MAXEY thought it was very remarkable MIT. MAXEY thought it was very remarkable that benators were so afraid of this power in the hands of the President of the Senate, when it had been in his hands down to 1868.

The amendment of Mr. Maxey was then rejected—ayes 7, nays 38.
Pending further discussion, the Senate, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, went into executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. LUTTRELL, of Cal., introduced a bill to prehibit contracts for servile labor. Judiciary. Mr. RICE, of Ohio, from the Committee on In valid Pensions, reported a bill providing that al pensions on account of death, wounds or injurie received while in the line of duty since March 4 death or the time when the wounds or injurie were received. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Wednesday, April 12.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Pa., offered a resolution

calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of all correspondence on the subject of a change of officers in the CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PITTSBURG, and also to inform the House what influence lest to a suspension of the order. Adopted.

The House then, in the morning hour, resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Judiciary Committee, prohibiting officers and employees of the Government from contributing money to influence elections.

Mr. BLAINE offered his amendment to the original bill, and also to the substitute touching Schators, Members and Delegates.

He said he congratulated the House on the surrender of the doctrine of States rights, which had heretofore been asserted by the Democratic side, by the denial of the right of the General Government to interfere in the matter of elections in the States. He regarded this as a significant and gratifying circumstance in the history of the times, and an assurance that the Democratic party woold unite with the Republican party in preserving the purity of the elections. He referred to the recent Senatorial contest in The House then, in the morning hour, resumed

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

iving the details of the balloting and the manne giving the details of the balloting and the manner in which the ballot was "purged" by the with-drawal of the excess over the registration, claiming that, as the Republican hallots were on large paper and the Democratic on small slips, all but five Republican votes were drawn out.

He reterred to two assessments made in 1856 by the Democrata, and said the Republicans had never made but one. There was no use in being Pharisaical about it. The fact that all parties had assessed and collected money from persons holding Federal and State offices was too notorious to deny or quipble about. If the bill was to. ous to deny or outbble about. If the bill wi tended to root out and eradicate the evil, it should go far enough to embrace Senators, members and Belegares.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pa., offered an amend-ment providing that this law should not be con-struct to interfere with existing State laws, and proceeded to show that the laws of Pennsylvania proceded to snow that the laws of Pennsylvania altowed contributions for printing tickets, holding or nventions and political demonstrations and such proper expenditures.

Mr. GOODE, of Va., sold the ballot was a thing unknown to the people or Virginia until it was put upon them by

THE UNDERWOOD CONVENTION. composed almost wholly of Republicans, and that the law was strictly followed in reducing the number of ballots to the number of voters regis-tered. ired.
Mr. BLAINE said that to conduct an election

Mr. BLAINE, said that to conduct an election in the way denoted was no better than to decide it by throwing dice and with these small tickets and the mode of "purging" with loaded dice on the one side. He had the authority from a dis-tinguished Democrat of Virginia, and he had no object for concealment—it was Henry A. Wist— who said who sald—
Mr. GOODE, (interrupting.) He does not belong to the Democratic party. [Laughter.]
Mr. BLAINE. He does not belong to us. This gentleman said, speaking of this election, "It out Herods Herod, out carpet bags the carpet bags and out scallawags the scallawags."
[Laughter.]

Lunghers and our scannwage the scannwage."
[Lungher] Mr. BLAINE next proceeded to read from the testimony of Cornelius Wendell, in which he stated that he had agreed to pay 43 per cent, of the gross amount of the printing bills for party purposes, and that PRESIDENT BUCHANAN was a party to the arrangement, although he was not aware that he knew the amount to be paid. This case, said Mr. BLAINE, bore a strik ing resemblance to a case that had recently con vulsed the House, and of which they would probably hear more. Mr. HOLMAN said the gentleman forgot two

Mr. HOLMAN said the gentleman forgot two things—first, that the testimony of Wendell was not sustained by the whole evidence as showing any knowledge of the arrangement by any officer of the Government; and second, that a wide-spread suspicion of its truth caused a political revolution which brought his party into power, and he asked if the gentleman now doubted that a wide-spread suspicion would produce a corresponding result at this time!

Mr. STOW ELL, of Va., said that in the election in his district eleven of the counties had all Democratic judges, and in one there was one Republican judge at each poil. The small tickets were used in his district, and after the polis were closed the three judges and two clerks, all Democrats, excluded all others from the room, and drew out the large votes, as shown by Mr. Blaink.

IN THE PORTSMOUTH DISTRICT, which had been cited, the Republican judge of election was, as has been stated, offered the privilege of being blindfolded and allowed to draw the tailots, but he declined, and gave his reason that he would not be a party to any such fraud. Mr. McCHARY said he was glad to find that the Democratic side was willing to come up to this effort in support of the purity of the elections, but he argued that it cut off necessary expenditures. but he argued that it cut off necessary expendi-tures.

Mir. BLAINE then demanded the previous quertion on the bill and amendments, but the House by a party vote, 73 to 97, refused to sustain the demand.

Mir. GOODE then proceeded to address the House in reply to Mr. BLAINE, and charged the grossest corruption in the management of the Portsmouth navy yard. In reply to Mr. Sto-well, he said that gentleman came from what is known as the black district, and the reason why there were all Democratic judges of election was because there were not epough Republicans who could read and write to make judges of. For a long time all the Representatives in the Legisla-ture from that district had been American cit-tees of African descent, until the friend and colleague of the gentleman.

A COLORED MAN NAMED ROBINSON. had been expelled by a vote of whites and blacks. Democrats and Republicans, for larceny, and a white man and Democrat had been sent in his Democrats and Republicans, for inform, and a white man and Democrat had been sent in his place.

Mr. HARBIS, of Va., said so far from the law of Virginia having been framed with a view to fraud in conducting elections, the claums in question was capied from the laws of New York.

Mr. COX said there had been a good deal of unnecessary discussion, since both parties were anxious to recurs the purity of election. Who were responsible for the frauds in the South since reconstruction, the records of the House would show. They had seen members from the South seated in the House who were never elected outside of it. He did not care to medie with natural history, as he had got into some trouble already, but he would venture to express the opinion that the gentleman from Maine had shed some crocodile tears. He charged that the Republican party was responsible for the most of the frauds for the past ten years. He said that when he was in California he obtained two tickets, which were used in the district of Mr. Pace, which were to be put into the hands of the Greeley convention in Baltimore, and some Republican had

STOLEN HIS POCKETBOOK with the tickets. Some one had, however, furnished him two more.

Mr. PAGE said that was not in his district, but in the Mare Island district, and the next Legislature premptly passed a law requiring the ballot to begin teen inches long and four inches wide, with the style of type, &c., prescribed. This bill was signed by a Republican tovernor, and passed by a Bepublican Legislature.

Mr. LUTTRELL, of Cal. It was introduced by a Bemocratic Senate.

Mr. COX said he wanted these tickets to go into the record along with the Virginia tickets shown by Mr. Bilanks. If the reporters ould get any type small enough, he wanted them to be facrimile. These tickets was the first the record than the employment of the military at the polit. He agreed with the gentleman from Massachu-

setts [Mr. Hoan] that corrupt suffrage was one of the prime BVILS OF THE COUNTRY

The South needed relief from the hard electoral system. A reform was required above all things, as the countation of American polity was fairness in the election; without it all others would fail.

Mr. LUTTRELL said the tickets shown had Mr. LUTTRELL said the tickets shown had been used in his district, and he had been defeated by their use. The next year he canvassed the district, and showed these tickets and defeated his opponent, aithough General Grant received a majority in his district.

Mr. PAGE asked if the gentleman did not stump Sacramento county for the man who headed the tickets shown for Senator.

Mr. LUTTRELL said he never stumped for Newton Booth for any office.

Mr. UAULFIELD said that since the debate of yesterday he had received from a Republican cierk a circular with an envelope for roply, on which was printed the name of the POSTMASTER AT WASHINGTON

POSTMANTER AT WASHINGTON.

He sent the circular up, which is in the usual form of the National Executive Republican Committee calling for \$12, to be used in the Presidential campaign.

Mr. SUUTHARD, of Ohio, said during the lete campaign in Ohio the State was flooded with documents sent out by this committee. He then called attention to the fact that the President had created a civil service commission, which had preserbed that no levy should be made upon the employees of the Government; yet so motorious were the exactions made in 1872 in the Departments that the chairman of the commission, Goo. Wm. Outtis, resigned, on the ground, as stated in his letter, that the President himself had visited the rules prescribed by the commission. The time had come when, if anything was to be dene, it must be come by general statutes.

Mr. GAULFIELD then demanded the previous question, which was seconded.

The importance reconsed by Mr. Townsyn by the commission of the president was seconded. Mr. GAULFIELD then demanded the previous question, which was seconded.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Townskyd, of Pa. excepting State laws from the operations of this law, was rejected.

On the amendment proposed by Mr. Blains the yeas and nays were demanded, and it was adopted—yeas 128, nays 88.

Mr. Hoar's amendment, providing that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent voluntary contributions for CIRCULATING DOCUMENTS.

CIRCULATING DOCUMENTS,
or for procuring public addresses for the purpose of giving information on questions of public interest, was rejected—yeas 91, nays 19.

An amendment proposed by Mr. GOODE, of Va., imposing a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, and impresonment for not more than \$6,000, and impresonment for not more than one year, for the use of lorse or duress, or by threats of life, limb, person, or bribery, to secure the election of Fresident, Vice President, Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress, or the appointment of himself or any other person to aby office or post of honor, or emplament under the Government, was adopted.

The yeas and nays were again ordered on the amendment proposed by Mr. Bransato the substitute to the bill offered by Mr. Brown, the amendment being identical with that previously offered to the bill and adopted. The amendment was rejected, was 102, nays 107.

Mr. HOA R'S amendment, rejected as an amendment to the substitute.

THE YEAS AND NAYS

THE YEAS AND NAYS were ordered on the amendment of Mr. Goode, which was also effered as an amendment to the substitute, and it was adopted, yeas 212, nays 2, the negative vote being Mesers. Bradword and Walsh, the substitute for the bill as amended was then

The bill was then passed, year 173, nays 8. The House then, at 6 p. m., adjourned.

# Supreme Court Business.

MISSISSIPPI SLAVE CLAIMS PROCEEDS OF corrow.
in the United States Supreme Court yesterday the case of Hall vs. The United States and one other case were argued, the question being whether Hall still remained a slave in Mississippi after the emancipation proclamation, and there-fore was incapable of holding title in the cotton fore was incapable of holding title in the cotton or to other property which he claimed to have exchanged with his master, one Rosch, for it.

The Court of Claims held the State law to be conclusive, and the condition of servitude under it as clear, until by some competent adjudication it was determined no longer to exist; that Hall's entinuance in service at the date of the science was against his right and claim.

The position taken is that he was not legally a slare after the emancipation proclamation, and that, being held in litigal bondage, he was competent to contract, and that, therefore, he is entitled to the proceeds of the cotton.

Denvar & Peck for claimant, Assistant Attorney General Hill for the Government. THE DESIGN OF THE PRUSSIAN STEAMER ES

THE DESTRICTION OF THE FRUBBIAN STEAMER ESBEX IN NEW ORLEARS IN 1862.

The case of the United States against Dickelman was also heard, presenting the liability of
the United States for the detention of the Prussian ship Essex at New Orleans in 1862, for having on board certain boxes of silverware, consigned to Liverpool. General Butler refused a
clearance until these boxes were delivered up.
The master offered to do so if the bills of lading
which he had signed were returned to him.
Two of the packages were finally given up, one
upon the return of the bill of lading and the
other upon a show of military force, and by order
of the shipper. After twenty days the vessel
was allowed to sail with the balance.
After correspondence between the two Governments, the matter was referred to the Court of
Ulaims, where a judgment for \$12,500 was
awarded, the court holding that the case was
within the treaty of 1828, and that the claims,
and the act of Congress referring the claim.
The Government insists that if the claim was
under a treaty, the Court of Olaims had no jurisdiction under the act of 1853, and that the public
act cannot be considered repealed by the joint
resolution referring the claim. Assistant Attorner General Smith, for the Government; Carlisie & McPherson, for claimant.

WAR BENTS IN NEW ORLEANS.

WAR BENTS IN NEW ORLEANS. WAR RENTS IN NEW OILLANS,
The case of Harrison vs. Executrix of Miller
was allo heard on a writ of error to the Sapreme
Court of Louisians, involving the question
whether the lessees of property in New Orleans
while the city was in the military occupation of while the city was in the military occupation of the United States, and the premises were in the possession of the Government under the captured and abandoned property act, (the lessor having gone within the rebel lines,) were responsible to the lessor for rent after the termination of the war. The judgment below was that they were not. In C. Lobali for plaintiff in error; Durant & Horner for defendant.

Will Congress Slaughter the Inspecats ! The sense of the Senate with regard to the striking out of appropriations from the bills is severely tested in the unimportant, though techreverely tested in the unimportant, though tech-nically strong, test of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. If the House wants to do any-thing in the way of supporting the Government of the United States, it must either accept the verdict of the Senate, a body seemingly moved by sound judgment rather than passion, and de-termined not to impair the administration of the affairs of the Government, or assume the respon-sibility.

sibility.

The loppings off of the vital necessities of the Government in its foreign representation are not evidences of shrewd diplomacy on the part of the Democratic House, and it is time that this became known, in order that Congress may be saved from a dead-lock and a session that will reach into November.

known, in order that Congress may be saved from a dead-lock and a session that will reach into November.

It would be better for the citizens of Washing. It would be better for the citizens of Washing ton that Congress should be in perennial session, but with the absolute necessity for a deficiency to pay the half million dollars that will be use led to meet the expenses of the investigating committees, and the disposition of members to return to their homes, it would jerhaps be quite as well that the House should learn some sense of discretion in the voting of appropriations. Mr. Randall knows very well (and would be glad to get out of his doings) that the Precident of the United States must have clerks to do his work. To deprive him of that aid, and to reduce the salaries to an extent that would cause the resignation of his best and secure him the poorest of clerks, is false economy.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has reported the diplomatic bill to the Senate, putting the foreign representation to afmost the old basis, and almost restoring the old salaries. This is the first ball of the occasion. The ex-Confederates of the House should remember that their salaries were paid at a rate that enabled a clerk to buy his child a pair of gloves for \$500, such as could have been bought in New York at the same time for 75 cents. That was one of the evils of inflation, and it seems that the Southern gentlemen in Congress on the House side are anxious for inflation. The Senate, so far as the expression of its members is concerned, seems positively determined against the unlimited reductions that the House has made and promises to make.

To Utilize Our Products of Gold and Silver.

To Utilize Our Products of Gold and Silver-The following is the text of the bill presented by Mr. Banks in the House last Monday, and re ferred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. It is a practical method of securing gold notes

for circulation:

Be if enacted, &c., The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to establish in the greatury is hereby directed to establish in the greatury is hereby directs of gold and silver, additional depositories and refineries of these metals, and to receive at suon places from miners and owners all gold and silver or coin upon certificate of Government assayer, and to issee therefor in convenient form and size certificates of deposit, which shall bear upon their face the amount of pure gold or silver for which they are issued and the worth of the same in dollars and costs. Said certificates shall be made payable to bearer of such denominations as the depositor may desire, and when issued for over five hundred dollars in a single certificate they may be made payable to order at the option of the depositor. Each bill or certificate shall also promise the return of the amount of pure metal called for by its face at the place of deposit, and these certificates shall be legal tender for all transactions throughout the nation.

The Secretary shall hold in trust and the Gov.

legal tender for all transactions throughout the nation.

The Secretary shall hold in trust and the Government shall be itable for its safe keeping, the metal thus deposited until the certificates or bills are presented for redemption, when it shall be delivered to the holders or owners thereof and the bills received and catceled. But in case the United States becomes the owner of such bill by ether means than redemption, then the metal becomes the property of the sation.

The Secretary is also authorised to Series similar bills upon all the gold and silver now on nand, or that may be obtained, and use them in place of the metal whenever requested so to do, but the metal shall be held against such bills till they are redeemed.

France Shakes Hat ds with Germany. London, March 2,—A dispatch from Berlin to the Fost says the Geographical Society of Paris has conferred a gold medal on Naotigal, the German explorer of Africa, and invited him to Paris to receive it. Herr Naotigal has accepted the honor. The incident is considered a proof of a very satisfactory state of feeling.

# THE POLITICAL HORIZON.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT STRACESE

THE DELEGATES ELECTED POR CINCINNATI

CONKLING UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORTED. AS THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE

THE DEMOCRATS MEET IN LANCASTER

The first and second sections of the platform are devoted to the same old song sung a hundred times about Republican fraud and corruption.

3. That retrenehment and economy are indispensible in Federal, State and municipal administrations as essential means toward lessening the berdens of the people, and we commend the efforts of the majority in the House of Representatives for the reduction of the expenditures of the Federal Government to a just standard, and their determination to lessen the number of BLACK THEIR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT against the Government of the United States whe have not already been relieved from disabilities by the action of Comaress and of the President would be an allowable and proper exercise of governmental power in the year of the Centennial celebration of American independence, and that the recommendation of such a measure by President Grant in a public message and its thoursement and passage by a Republican House of Representatives at a former session constitute full proof that such a measure is fit, judicious and timely.

a. Approves of those provisions of the State Constitution which protect not only school funds but other public moneys from appropriation to sectarish uses, and that they fitly illustrate that decirine of the separation of church and State which always has been a cardinal one with the Democratic party.

b. That the statute for the resumption of specie payment on the 1st day of January, 1879, is impossible. To execute it its a deliberate producer out of employment, its a standing threat spon the business mee, and dught to be forthwith repealed.

That gold and sliver are the only true

(Special to the National Republican.) Synacusz, March 22.-The New York Repub lican State convention, in session to-day, was a grand and square success. The platform is a of Republicanism, and a terrible indictment of the Confederate Democracy. The fifth and sixth resolutions elaborately, heartily and formally convention presents to the Cincinnati convention as the candidate for President of the United States. The commitment of the delegates to Mr. Conkling is made unanimous, imposing and unalterable. The only discussion was on this part of the platform. A substitute in favor of no pledges was offered by G. W. Curtis, and, on a union of all the "offish" elements, the substitute got only 113 votes in a convention of 423 membars. The malcontents got a terrible punishment, and gracefully caved in. On the final rate to division at all was called for, and the platform, pledges and all, was adopted with tremendous enthusiasm. A representative delegation thus bound to Mr. Conkling's support was hoser, headed by A. D. Cornell, Andrew D. White, Theo. M. Pomercy and John M. Matthews as delegates at large. The enthusiasm throughout the State is unparalleled.

#### [By Associated Press.]

MELTING OF THE REPUBLICANS-DELEGATES-A LARGE CHOSEN. Syracuse, N. Y., March 22.—The Republican convention to nominate delegates to the Cincin-nati convertion met here this morning, and was called to order by A. B. Cornell, chairman of the State Central Committee, who, in the course of his remarks, alluding to the prospects of the party in the Presidential campaign, said the meagre results of the canal war and the contemptible failure of the Confederates in Congress gives little encouragement to our opponents.
With suitable candidates and an honest platform
we may safely intrust our cause to the patriotism
of the people. Hon. George G. Hoekins was
chosen temporary chairman.
Temporary secretaries were appointed. After
debate the rules of the Assembly which permit
previous questions were adopted as rules of the
convention.

Resolutions for the appointment of committees
on resolutions and on delegates at large and
from the Congressional districts were adopted.
Committees on permanent organization, on
resolutions and on delegates at large were appointed, and the convention took a recess until
3 p. m. meagre results of the canal war and the con-

DELEGATES AT LARGE. DELEGATES AT LARGE.

STRACUSE, N. Y., March 22.—On reassembling George Dawson, of Albany, was chosen permanent chairman, and addressed the convention. Other permanent officers were chosen.

The following were elected delegates at large to Cincinnati: A. B. Cornell, Andrew D. White, Theo. M. Pomeroy and James M. Matthews. Alternates, E. A. Merritt, H. D. Garnett, Geo. H. Slamas and Alfred C. Judson.

A SQUARE PLATFORM. SIRACUSE, March 21.—The delegates from the Congressional districts embrace the following well-known names: Geo. Wm. Curtis, L. Bradford Prince, A. A. Law, Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Collector Murphy, Marshall O. Roperts, Clarence A. Seward, Isaac H. Balley, ex-Governov, Marchan et al., March Ondright, Sancter Bobbe. those great business thoroughfares, the Bulevards Strasbourg and Sebastopol. As many
grand avenues were projected and completed,
and among them the Avonues de l'Imperstrice,
de la Reine Hortme, de Josephine and all the
fan-shaped line of avenues that stretch away
from the Arc de Triomphe, thus creating for residents one of the most elegant, accessible and
healthful quarters of Paris. The Champs-Elysses
were widener, beautified and more thickly planted.
The Bois de Boulogne was enlarged and adorned
with buildings, lakes, carcades, artificial falets,
Ac. For streets averaging twenty-two feet in
width were substituted grand thoroughfares with
an average width of seventy five feet. At the
commencement of the Empire Paris war lighted
with 13,000 gas gets. In 1860 the number had
been increared to 25,000. The grand system of
sewerage commenced under Louis Philippe was
completed, and the waters of the Ourcq and the
Vanne were introduced for the water service of
the city. In seventeen years over 14,000 trees were
planted along the city sidewalks. Ton new
churches (itwo of them Protestant) were built; and
new synagogues, besides which many other places
of worship were repaired and redecorated. Five
new theatres were constructed, including the
Lyrique, the Chatelet and the Vandeville, and
the new opera-bouse was begun. The magnificent
Halles Centrales and other grand buildings of
the same nature were built. Such is a brief
sketch of some part only of the great works set
on foot by Haron Haussmann, which have absolately recreated Paris, making her incomparably
the most beautiful city in the world. And the
moral and social effect of these works, particularly of the opening of the Boulevard
Malesherbes, for Instance, that part of the city
which lay beyond the Mindeleine was like another world. Its inhabitants had a peculiar
stamp of their own, and were almost provincial
in their ways, the houses, shops, signs and everything being odd and of ordinary quality. Now
this district is one of the most brilliant and pop-

Serious and Representatives Platt and Hotchkits.

The following is the platform adopted:
The Republicans of New York, in this Centennal year of the nation, reaffirm the sacred truths and principles of their fathers and make the following declaration:
First, We are for the unity of the nation and the just rights of the States; for the full reconciliation and enduring barmony of all sections; for the inviolate preservation of the results of the warand the constitutional rights of every citizen; for grateful recognition of the brave soldiers of the Republic; for thorough refreechment and reform; for the unsparing pursuit, exposure, and punishment of public frauts and official dishonesty; for the clevation of the public service and pure and public fraues and ometal dishonesty; for the clevation of the public service and pure and efficient government; for maintaining untarnished the National credit and honor; for a sound cur-rency of coin or paper convertible into coin; and for common schools absolutely free from sectarian influence.

Second. We charge the Democratic party with height the same in character and spirit as when;

being the same in character and spirit as when it SYMPATRIZED WITH TREASON; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with reasserting and application, in the National Capital, the sentiments of unrepentant rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS TO THE PROXT; CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS TO THE FRONT; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbedie upon the overshadowing financial questions; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation through the four months of its ascendancy in the lower House of Congress; with proving itself utterly incompetent to administer the Government, and we warn that the contraction of the second of the contraction of t tent to administer the Government, and we warn the country against trusting a party alike un-worthy, recreant and incapable.

Third. Without regard to past differences, we cordially invite all who believe that the direction of the Government should not pass into hands that sought to destroy it, and who seek a pure and economical government by honest and capa-ble officers, to unite with us in fraternal and mu-tually considerate co-operation for the promotion of these ends.

of these ends.

Fourth. We emphatically condemn dishonesty and treachery of every official who is faithless to his trust, and approve the injunction to "let no guilty man, however high, escape." We believe the virtue of the people which saved the THEOUGH THE STORM OF WAR

will preserve it from dangers of corruption. We commend the good work of the National Administration in protecting the public Treasury and punishing public offenders, and in laying down has trust at the close of the period for which he has been chosen. President Grant will carry with him the lasting gratitude of the American people for his particule services in war and peace.

Filth. As a stateman and a patriot of the highest ability and character, whose long and distinguished public career is without reproach; who has faithfully served the cause of freedom and Union through the great straggle of the past fifteen years; who has been steadfast to equal rights and financial honesty and the unflinching exponent of Republican principles, and who possesses the experience, capacity, courage and honor to the Government, we present Rascoe Consiling to the National Republican convention as our choice for the homination for President. Sixth. As the delegated representatives of the half million Republican voters of New York, we rend cordial greeting to our patriotic brethren throughout the land, and equally earnest with them for ruccess of our common cause, and pledging ourselves to a faithful support of the Unceinnail nominations, we give expectal assurance that the nomination of our candidate will secure beyond question the thirty-five electoral votes of New York for the Republican ticket.

Objection was made to the nith and sixth resolutions, and a substitute was presented practically not pledging the New York delegation to any candidate. This, after long debate, was voted down by 250 against 113.

#### CONVENTION AT LANCASTER. The Democrats in Council-The Song of Cor

ruption Sung.
LANCASTER, PA., March 22.-The Democrati State convention met in Fulton half at 12 m. Hon. H.-B. Wright, chairman of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order. Hor Wm. H. Playford, was elected temporary chair Mr. Playford returned thanks for the compli

ment. He counseled harmony and advised the exposure of corruption wherever it existed. He said there should be no besitancy in declaring for right principles. Corruption should be investigated, even if it implicated the President of the United States. gated, even if it implicated the President of the United States.

The fellowing resolution was adopted by a large majority:
That one representative from each Senatorial district be selected as a committee on credentials, PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

and resolutions, and that the resolutions be re-ferred to the convention without abbate; that the convention select four Senatorial delegates to the antional convention, two representative delegates from each Congressional district, and that the convention select a chairman of the State Central Committee.

The calling of the roll showed about fitten contested seats, most of them from Philadelphia and Lucrese. contested seats, more of the committee on cre-and Luxerne.

After the appointment of the committee on cre-dentials, organization and resolutions the con-vention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 72 - The convention re assembled at 4:3) e'clock. Robert E Monc ghan, of Manchester, was elected permanen

# chairman by a smanimous vote. Bifty vice precidents and numerous secretaries were then sleeted. A committee of two was appointed to wait on the committee on credentials locatestrain when they would be ready to report. They returned, saying the committee would report at 5:30 o'clock, till which hour the convention adjourned. The convention reassembled at 1:20 p. m., and the committee not being ready to report, further recess was taken until 9:30 p. m. On reassembling the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the national convention: Wm. A. Wallace, Heister Clymer, A. H. Dill and H. M. North. Chas. R. Bankalew was chosen to head the electoral ticket of Pennsylvania. Wm. McClelland, of Pittaburg, was chosen as chairman of the State central committee. BLOWN TO ATOMS.

PLATFORM.

and their determination to lessen the number of useless officials.

4. That general amnesty to

ALL PERSONS IMPLICATED IN THE LATE RE

forthwith repeated.

7. That gold and silver are the only true basis for the currency of the Republic, and that Congress should take such steps for the resumption of specie payments as will most surely and speedily reach that result without destroying the business interests of the people.

8. That the present depression of all our national industries, which checks the wholesome flow of capital through the channels of enterprise, and denies to honest labor a decent livelihood, is the direct intervitable fruit of extravagance and of reckless and dishoust Republican

TAMPERING WITH THE FINANCES OF THE COUN-

BARON HAUSSMANN.

His Efforts for the Improvement of Paris-

The following, from the pen of Lucy H. Hooper, a Appleton's Journal, indicates that public ben-factors like Baron Hausmann and others who

efactors like Baron Hausmann and others who might be mentioned are not necessarily made pop-ular with the masses by their efforts in the line of public improvements:

The candidature of Baron Haussmann for the Assembly has led to the publication of a very in-teresting list of the weeks undertaken and in-ished in the city of Paris under his supervision during the Empire. Thirteen new boulevards were laid out and completed, including the spien-did Boulevards Malesherbes and Haussmann, and those great business thorouphares, the Buile-

those great business thoroughfares, the Bule-vards Strasbourg and Sebastopol. As many grand avenues were projected and completed,

Lincoln and Hamlin-

press during Mr. Lincoin's first term, may prove of fresh interest to some of the rising gen who think there may be something in "a

ABRA HAM LIN HAM LIN COLN.

MR. Entron: Permit me to call the attention of your teaders to the singular combinations which can be made with the syllables composing the names of Abraham Lincoln, President, and Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President of the United States. If you take the whole of the first line with the last syllable in the second line, or if you take ABRA. in the first line, and combine it with the whole of the second line, you will have the full name of the President. If you combine the full name of the President. If you combine the last syllable of each line, or the last two syllables of the second line, you have the President's surname. If you combine the last two syllables of the first line, or the first two syllables of the first line, or the first booksylables of the second syllable from the

syllables of the first line, or the first two spliables of the first line, or the first two spliables of the second line, or the second syllable from the end of the first with the second syllable from the last line, you have the surname of the Vice President, vir.: Hamlin.

Take the first letters commencing each of the above lines, vis.: H and A; add them to the last letters to each of the lines, viz.: N and N; to there add the second letter (1) in Lincoln with the second letter (E) in Abraham; still farther add to these the first letter (A) in Abraham and the first letter (L) in Lincoln, and you have the Christian name of the Vice President, viz.: HAN, NIBAL. Then take the two syllables ABRA, in the first line, and combine them with the first syllable in the second line, and you have ABRA. HAM, the Christian name of the President.

J. McC.

The photograph of James P. Keggerries in the Army Medical Museum shows the hero, whose likeness it is, to have had a truly miraculous es-

caps from death. Mr. K. was a private of bat-tery B, 2d Pennsylvania heavy artillery, when he was only eighteen years old, and was wounded

in a most shocking manner at the battle in tron of Petersburg, Virginia, June 17, 1864. He bears upen his right shoulder and arms the marks of a conoidal ball, which entered three fourths of an

upen his right shoulder and arms the marks of an inch below the thyroid cartilage, just to the left of the traches, passed a little downwards and to the right and in the jugular vein, carrying away one of the wings of the traches, and emerging half an inch above the clavicle, three inches from point of entrance, was deflected in its course by hitting the butt of the musics, and again entered in front of the right clavicle two inches from the acronial end, passing through the surgical neck of the humerus, and entering near the centre of the delitoid muscle. He was carried from where he tell to the field hospital, and was there labeled for amputation the day following, but he escaped the knife and saw by tearing of it licket and crawling away among the rightly wounded." from whence he was sent to rightly wounded." from whence he was sent to rightly wounded." from whence he was sent to rightly wounded. From whence he was sent to rightly wounded. From whence he was sent to rightly wounded. It is not of heart of the most remarkable recoveries from gunshot wounds, and he the sort of hero that the present ex-Confederate Congress takes pleasure in making step aside to give place to the very fellows who mutilated him.

An oyster opener of Toulouse, while opening

An oyster opener of Toulouse, while opening

An oyster opener or tousquee, white opening half a dozen raws for a customer, found a fine pearl worth thousands of dollars, and pocketed it. The customer insisted that it belonged to him, asserting that the shells, oysters, juice and everything else in the shells of the oysters he ordered were his property. The law will decide the orsection.

DISASTROUS POWDER MILL EXPLOSION

FOUR MEN LITERALLY TORN TO PIECES

MANY OTHERS FATALLY WOUNDED

SIX BOLD ROBBERS ON THE BEAT

A SHOCKING OUTRAGE COMMITTED BY BOYS

THE MINERS MIET THE INDIANS

#### PROSPECTIVE PUNCHES.

Pugilistic Gathering in Maryland-Prospect o

a Fight.
Elector, Md., March 22.—A party of some four hundred sporting men from Baltimore and Phil-delphia arrived here last night and this morning witness a prize fight between two Philadelphia pugilists named Weedon and Cleary, which is to come off to-day near the State line between this place and Newark, Delaware. Everything seems to have been quietly arranged, and the indications are that there will be no in-terference by the authorities.

CLEARY WINS THE CONTEST.

NEWARK, DEL., March 21.—The prize fight between Cleary and Weedon, which was fought near here this morning, was won by Cleary in one hour and twenty minutes. Eighty rounds were contested.

Four Men Blown to Atoms. NEW YORK, March 22.—At an early hour this alternoon about four hundred pounds of "Jupiter" powder stored in the mill of the Washingtonville Bronx Powder Manufacturing Com-pany, in the northern section of the city, exoloded with great violence. Four men were iterally blown to atoms, and some six or sever were severely injured, of whom one or two will die. The mill was blown to pieces, and build-ings in its immediate vicinity were considerably shattered. The names of the killed are Michael Parrell, Jacob Shiner, Charles Ventheim and Jacob Snyder. A boy named Diehl was so badly is jured that he cannot survive.

TANY.

and we denounce the authors of that legislation as officials who have unsettled the foundations alike of the State and of the home. We call upon the people to aid us to hait them in this fatal career, and to set their faces in the direction of practicable measures which shall eventually enable the Treasury of the United States to keep it; plighted faith with rich and poor alike. We demad legislation through the power of the Federal Government which shall give us performance for promises and restore solveney to the mation by restoring property to the people. Resolved, That in common with the people of our sister States we rejoice in the opportunity to celebrate the centennial of the proclamation of our emancipation from the government of the British Grown, making, as it did, the epoch of the greatest event in modern history, and feel a just pride that its celebration should be upon the soil of our own Commonwealth, and in the city where independence was declared.

A resolution declaring that this convention presents to the Democratic party of the United States the name of Jere S. Black as a candidate for President, was laid on the table. The Mississippi Impeachment Trial. MENTHIS, March 22 .- The Appeal's Jackson, Miss., special says Governor Ames' counsel to. day filed a lengthy answer and plea to the arti-cles of impeachment. The managers will file a replication Saturday, and the trial will commence Tuesday next. A resolution passed the Cardeno permission to resign, and instructing he managers to ask the Senate to discontinue the impeachment proceedings against him. Car-dero has filed his resignation with the Secretary of State, and, as the trial would be lengthy, his resignation was accepted to as to shorten the session as much as possible.

# A Shocking Crime-

BOSTON, March 22.—A special to the Hereid says on Sunday morning last four young lais, all about seventeen years old, forcibly entered adwelling-house in Sandwich, occupied only by a

# FORT LARANIE, March 22.—News was brought in last night by a party from Custer City of a fight between miners and Indians on Deadwood

creek, sixty miles north of Custer. The miners atracked the Indians and killed thirteen. One white man was killed. The Indians had been running off stock. More trouble is expected. A Daring Robbary. New York, March 22,-This afternoon six men entered the jewelry store of William Krontz, No. 2058 Third avenue, and, overpowering the clerk

### in charge, stripped the place of watches, rings,

CABLE PLASHES. BERLIN, March 22.-The Emperor of Russia will visit Emperor William at Berlin while on his way to Ems, at the end of April. London, March 22.-At the Lincoln spring

neeting to-day the race for the Lincolnshire handicap was won by Controversy. BERLIN, March 22.-The French Ambassador's idest daughter has been betrothed to Count

# BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

LITTLE ROCK, March 22.-Lee Bennett, son of man named Clarendeltcher on the 20th. ONAHA, March 22.-The rush of the Black growded daily with them en roufe via Cheyenne. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22.-The Democratic tate central committee to-day substituted the

# PERSONAL.

Hon. R. J. Oglesby, Illinois, is at the Ebbitt Geo. Jas. S. Negley, Pennsylvania, is regis-Prof. Henry A. Ward, New York is among the

Gen. Ro. C. Schenck, late Minister to England. The prisoner of State received a great number of sympathetic friends yesterday.

Mr. Altred Joe', representing Mr. Max Stra-kerch and M'lle Titiens, has parlors at the Imperial. and the Hop. John Blair Hoge, West Virginia have quarters at the National hotel.

Mr. D. S. Jones has been reinstated in his po-sition as chief clerk of the Board of Health. This act of justice to a gentleman is appreciated by his friends. EMr. S mon Welf, of this city, lectures at Lyric hall, New York, Saturday evening, on the sub-

ject of "Roger Williams, or the Prophet of the New World." Mr. George P. A. Healy, the eminent American portrait painter: General Albert J. Moyer, (Old Probabilities;) Hon. W. W. Hathorn, New York; Mrs. Speaker Kerr and Miss Rose English, In-diana's celebrated beauty, wereamong those who eat for their pictures at Brady's pasterday.

#### CENTENNIAL EXPERIENCES. Col. John W. Formey Invited to Lecture in

this City. The citizens and friends of this District are anxious to raise funds to erect a building on the Centennial grounds for the accommodation of the district of Columbia. It having been sugge that the arrangements of Col. John W. Forney might not prevent his repeating here the legitre that he has given relating to his Centraniater-perience abroad in aid of that purpose, a letter is in circulation, and has been extensively signed by prominent men, stating that it gave them great pleasure to invite Col. Forney to deliver the lecture in this city at as early a day as would suit his convenience. It he should accept, a hearity reception will be extended the man who spared acliber time, strength nor breath to make America's Centannial anniversary a giortous success. might not prevent his repeating here the lenture

# The Storm Signal Service.

The New York World of March 22 says that the storm of the last two days along the New England coast has, as the dispatches elsewhere show, been attended with no small detertion and damage to vessels, and even with some loss of life. At the same time the dispatches tell an life. At the same time the dispatches tell an elequent take of the priceless value of the storm signal system. Says the operator at Thatcher's laisned: "One hundred and thirteen vessels were in sight yesterday at 10 clook in the afternoon, which put to sea when the storm signals were holsted. There are no vessels in sight now." This warning, given as above stated, enabled them to get a safe offing before the storm struck the cost, and is regarded as one of the greatest triumphs of the signal service since its establishment.

National Capital Real Estate Association. The fifth annual meeting of the National Capi-270 88: assets, 468 185 325 number of shares out-TO.85; assets, 905,155,22; number of shares cut-standing, 508; amount due to stockholders, 949,150,55. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Catheart; vice president, Major S. P. Langley: sometary and treasurer, George Cowie: board of directors, P. H. Smith, John Evans, Wm. Hennery, Thos. F. Maher, I. J. Jett, R. O. Stickney, John Burn-side, J. P. Jacobs and M. A. Swartz.

Hereafter every Israelite who can produce a certificate that he has been educated at any school whatever is to be accorded the right to relect a domicile anywhere throughout the Russian empire. The old law forbidding israelites residence outside the limits prescribed by the Grystenent is thus superseded.